DIST B YEAUNAL TAINING MALERI ZEOY WELL

# NEW YORK 'HERALD. JAMES GORDO N BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER , OF NASSEU AND PULTON STO.

TERMS, each in ad THE DAILY HEP THE WEEKLY per copy, or 15 per sem, to any part Continent, by HEP STATE CONTROL OF THE STATE per copy, or \$3 per tem, to any part the Continent, ba' VOLUNTAR' ted from any quarter of the world-if used to paid for. O've Foreien Courseson. Farievillally Requisited to exal all to Fackages sens ve.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Maritana-Two

BOWERY THEATEE, BOWERY-NORAH CREINA-THE BOODING & COLUMNIA & SON.

BUSTON'S THE TRE, Chambers street-PRIDE WILL

WAI LACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-A MORNING CALL.
-THE SHITERS-OUT ON THE LOCKE. METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Equestrian

AMERICAN MUSEUM-ARCTROCE-THE DRUNNABD-

WOOD'S VARIETIES-Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

New York, Monday, January 8, 1855.

The News.

We understand that Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the new District Attorney, has selected Mr. John findgwick as his assistant. If we have heard rightly, Mr. Bedgwick is a Kniekerbocker by birth and education, and, we believe, acted as Secretary to the Saratoga Convention. We presume he is, therefore, like his principal, a Seward whig.

The second lecture of the series on Romanism, under the patrorage of the American and Foreign Christian Union, was delivered last evening, in the Presbyterian Church on Madison square, by the Rev. Dr. William Adams, of this city. The subject taken by the speaker was—"The transition of Rome Pagan to Rome Papal." A sketch of the discourse will be found in another column.

A meeting of German workingmen was held at Hildebrand's Hall, in Hestor street, on Saturday night, to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting in the Park on Monday. After some disoussion it was determined not to have a demonstration in the Park, but instead thereof to attend the meeting of the unemployed American workingman st Hope Chapel this evening. The land reformers were on hand and addressed the assemblage, and a petition to Congress praying for "the right of free occu; ation of the public lands, in limited quantities by actual settlers," was endorsed by the meeting. The platform of the American workingmen adopted at Hope Chapel, to secure the payment of wages bour law, was also endorsed. The meeting was a very large one, and much enthusiasm was displayed. A report is given elsewhere.

In accordance with the orders of Mayor Wood. most of the drinking shops in our city were closed yesterday. The streets during the day were a grave and sober aspect, and the violations of law and arrests by the police were much fewer than usual on the Sabbath.

The oration of Edward C. Billings, of Yale College, before the annual meeting of the Delta Kappa Epsilom Convention, held at Washington on the 3d inst, tegether with an account of the supper of the seciety, will be found in our Washington corres-

pondence published today.

A meeting was called in the Park, yesterday, by a person styling himself "General John Sidney Jones, of Pennsylvania," who proposed to solve the question of the "hard times." About two dozen persons were in attendance, but instead of discussing the hard times, the "General" entertained his sudience with a rambling discourse in relation to soup, beards, segars, &c., &c.

The workmen employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard held a meeting on Saturday evening, at the Breaklyn Hotel, to take into consideration the notice given by Commodore Boarman, of an intended reduction of wages. Great indignation was exhibit, ed by some persons present, and a committee an. printed to proceed to Washington and lay the matber before the Secretary of the Navy.

Joseph Hall, who she Year's Day, at present in the hospital on Blackwell's Island, is slowly recovering from the lajuries indicted on himself at the same time. The physician in etiendance on him thinks it would be improdent to commit him to prison at the present time, as his situation is very critical.

The annual convention of the officers of the New York State Militia will meet at Clinton Hall, in this city, to morrow. Brigadier General Adolphus S. Beregge, the Know Nothing candidate for Lient. Cleverner, will deliver the annual address.

A severe storm prevailed at Dunkirk on Saturday. Esveral unfinished buildings were blown down, and the depote of the Erie and Lake Shore Railroads unroofed.

A number of very instructive and interesting letters from different parts of the country, and on various subjects, are given in our issue this recening.

The flour market on Saturday closed without farther change in prices. Wheat was quiet. Corn eleced at 104c. a 105c., which was an advance of one to two cents per bushel. Mess pork, old, sold Solerably free at \$12. Prime was quiet at \$12 25. Cotton was firm, with sales of about 2,000 bales, and the market closed at a further advance of about

The cargo of the ship Prince Arthur, which was reported as seen in a sinking condition near Singapore, was not insured in Wall street. The only insuce effected in that street was by Arthur Leary, Beq., to the extent of \$17,000 on the ship. The cargo, which was valued at over \$200,000, was inweed in Boston and elsewhere. About \$40,000 ad-Monal on the vessel was done at Lloyd's, London.

& COTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION .- The con, wntion of the Southern States, organized for ti 'e purpose of advancing the commercial intere, its of the South, it seems, is about to end in smoke. It first met in Baltimore in 1851; rose to its cu iminating point in 1852, and was visibly on the decline in 1853. The convention at Baltimore was well attended, and at the one beld in Me. uphis in 1852 there were over three thousand de legates present; but at Charleston. in 1855, the 'alling off was great, and the meeting at New Orleans, to be held to-day, will no doubt dearonstrate that the convention is all but exided. The fact is, that its action has resulted in ne' real good, the objects for which it was called tame not been attained, and the public has lost all interest in its proceedings and ecufidence in its undertakings. This is chiefly the fault of the delegates themselves, who talked a great deal. gave grand banquets, and did nothing. Besides' this, the direct use of meh a convention as ,'te one in question has never been clearly proved, and the Southern press generally has become' lukewarm in its support, and, in many instanc, 's, opposed to ite existence. The probability is, therefore, that the mortains will die out.

The Diplomacy and Presidential Squabhles of the Administration-Additional Inside In-

The leading despatch from Washington in this day's HERALD, will be found well worthy the careful study of the befogged and mystified sachems of Tammany Hall, touching the movements of the Cabinet for the succession. It is another of the series of chapters of inside information upon the subject, which, for some weeks past, have, from time to time, illuminated, through our columns, the benighted democracy of these northern latitudes. Our present chapter is particularly edifying and suggestive; and for the further enlightenment of our readers in this connection, a brief review of the foreign policy of this administration, and of the origin and progress of the Buchanan league for the succession, mey not be out of place.

First, however, a passing word or two upon the Greytown affair. We are not surprised at the discrepancy reported by our correspondent between the message of the President, the instructions of Marcy, and the despatches of Buchanen on this subject. Every reader, we presame, of the annual message, felt satisfied that the President did not there settle the question. It is still open, and between Marcy and Buchanan may be considered as forming an item in the general issue of a peace or war policy. It is an interesting feature of the game, and serves very much to beighten the interest of its curious complications.

On the organization of the Pierce administration, then, a strong, radical, flat-footed subterranean democratic foreign policy was adopted, strongly seasoned with filibusterism, and with active sympathy in behalf of the Jacobinical schemes of the European revolutionary societies. This programme, chalked out by Dudley Mann in his letter from Paris of Februsry, 1853, was substantially engrafted upon the Inaugural; and in the persons of Dudley Mann, Jeff. Davis, and Caleb Cushing was introduced into the Cabinet. To this ultra red republican and filibustering platform, also, is the country indebted for such European appointments as those of Soulé, Sanders, Sickles, Belmont, Daniel, Robert Dale Owen, and such. Hence the original bold instructions of Marcy to Soulé, and the belligerent and revolutionary proceedings of that gentleman, from Madrld to Ostend, from Ostend to London, and from London to Calais, where his high-handed career was temporarily modified by Louis Napoleon. Hence the original bold instructions to Belmont, and to our representatives at the Continental monarchies generally. Hence the circulars of Marcy upon diplomatic coats and breeches; and hence, too, the mistake of Mr. Spence, at Constantinople, in declaring to the Sultan that the United States were enlisted in the cause of Turkey. The policy laid down by Dudley Mann was so fascinating as to be irresistible. It was, in a word, the policy of active prepagandism of democratic principles and manifes lestiny in both hemispheres, through a new school of American diplomats, and a new system of American diplomacy, beginning at the tailor's shop and culminating in a general blaze of

Marcy was, for a time, fairly taken in by this dashing and formidable foreign platform of his assistant secretary. There was something positively refreshing in it to the old fogy Premier; and for a time he joined in the sports of his Young American diplomatic subordinates, pretty much in the style of the prancings of an old cart horse among a drove of young unbroken colts in a clover field. But, alas! the Ostend conference disclosed a wheel within a wheel, and the Premier discovered that his subordinates were using him in the game of Mann to overthrow no less a personage than the Secretary of State himself, and to give Buchapan the inside track for the next Baltimore Democratic Convention.

A declaration of war from the Premier was the immediate result. Marcy instantly put himself in a posture of defence, falling back upon a general peace policy, very much to the embarrassment of the coalition organized to supplant him. This coalition consists of Dadley Mann, Jeff. Davis and Caleb Cushing, of the Cabinet proper; of Forney and the editors of the Cabinet organ and other members of the Kitchen Cabinet; of Buchanan, Mason, Soulé, O'Sullivan, Belmont, Sickles, Sanders, Daniel, Owen, and others of our Osterd diplomatic league; and of Kossuth, Mazzini, and others of the continental London refugees, all combined in a common cause against Marcy. Hence the wrangling in the Cabinet and in the Kitchen, between Marcy and his subordinates, and the troubles and embarrassments of Pierce in his ridiculous efforts to keep up a show of unity and harmony among the rebellious instruments of hig administration.

The leading aspirants of his Cabinet regard Mr. Pierce as a mere automaton, the locum tenens of the White House, nothing more. Cushing has confessed as much in his late famous letter to Judge Black, of Pernsylvania. In that letter the President is set down as entirely out of the question for the succession, and Buchanan appears as the favorite of Cushing. A late member of the United States Senate, to whom the letter was communicated by Judge Black, or Paul R. George, who carried it up to the White House for the calightenment of Mr. Pierce, will bear us out upon this affair. And this is but an item in the curious catalogue of the harmonies among the aspirants, plotters, and counter-plotters of this administration. How dignified the position of John Tyler, as President of the United States, in contrast with that of Franklin Pierce! What rank injustice was that which charged General Taylor with being nothing mere than the Good Man Friday of his Cabinet.

Look at the position of poor Pierce. He is a nobody among his official subordinates—the pliant tool of such men as Cushing and Forney; ignorant and innocent of their designs, or lacking the courage to disobey them in their work of treachery against himself. What is to be the end of all this? There stands Marcy, single handed, against the formidable Cabinet, Kitchen Cabinet, and Ostend diplomatic combination to displace him and his policy, and to make Pierce himself a runner at the charlot wheels of Buchsnan and of the new revolutionary and filibusiering platform fastened upon his back by Dudley Mann, Soulé, Sickles and Sanders. There stands Marcy, the mainstay of an administration leagued against him an administration without either head or tail, or any fixed purpose or policy beyond the schemes of fillibustering conspirators. Their first object is to oust Marcy, their next is to promulgate from the White House a platform of the combined principles of Lopez and Kossuth-a descent upon Cube, war with Spain, with France, with England, and active inter-

tention in actual of the flarogene socialists,

from Paris to Rome. And upon the hue and In the first place, the prodigious expansion of cry of a general war they propose to use Buchanan as their tool for the Presidency.

This is, indeed, a fascinating and exciting programme. It proposes to give us a field for our warlike strength fully equal to its highest capacities. But, considering the real objects and aims of this bellicose anti-Marcy administration coalition, and the materials of which it is composed-red republican French refugees. Irish disciples of Lopez, English socialists, German money-changing Jews, reckless fillbusteroes and unscrupulous spoilsmen we are compelled to take the side of Marcy. We know that he is a cruceited ignoramus. an old fogy, behind the age, a trimmer for office, and a cormorant for the spoils; but standing as he is, single-handed against this revolutionary Buchanar league for the succession, we are bound to stand by Marcy. Against Cushing. against Ferney, Soulé, Sickles and Sanders, and their associates on both sides of the Atlantic, we have no other alternative than to support Marcy till there is a decided change in the wind.

Marcy has been fealing openly with Mc Pierce-the treachery of Forney and Cushing is established. In the impending explosion, who is to retire-Cushing or Marcy? Let Marcy hold his ground. "It is a beautiful quarrel as it stands.

Hard Times and Their Remedies. There are at the present moment, at the lowest computation, from fifteen to twenty thousand persons out of employment in this city alone. If we add to these the number of individuals who are entirely dependent upon them for support, and averaging perhaps four or five in a family, we have a sum total of present distress and prospective embarrassment which is alarming to contemplate. The spectacle of so many unfortunates suffering at once from the pressure of want and the rigors of a severe winter, is sufficiently painful without having its horrors aggravated by other considerations. But those other considerations, distressing as they are, will at least have one useful effectthat of awakening attention in the minds of many who would otherwise have no feeling for their suffering fellow creatures. These persons will not be able to blind themselves to the fact that crime is an almost invariable concomitant of misery, and that unless steps are taken to prevent the spread of the latter, and to relieve Its present necessities, its ultimate evils will re-act tenfold more heavily upon their own pockets, in the shape of the increased taxation to which these forced additions to our criminal statistics must lead.

But what are the remedies, it will be asked, which are best adapted to meet not only the immediate pressure of those cvils, but to carry our laboring population safely through the crisis that is at present weighing so heavily upon them? The question has its difficulties, but it is susceptible of an answer. It is not, however, by the ineffective palliatives that have bitherto been suggested or attempted, that a solution can be given to them. Calamities like those of which we are now speaking are not to be repaired by eleemosynary efforts, either on the part of the public or of individuals. Talk not to us of soup kitchens, where alms are doled out underneath the very counters that have ministered to the extravagance which has caused all this distress. Abstain from insulting the misery of the poor, by "fiddling" schemes for their relief-schemes which suggest but too aptly to the mind the philanthropical occupation of Nero while his capital was burning. It will, no doubt, suit very well the tastes and inclinations of those who have set the example of extravagance, to manifest their sympathy for the misery that surrounds them, by fresh extravagances, which only tend to aggravate, instead of diminishing, the evil. We can very well understand the benevolence which eagerly catches at these opportunities of displaying itself in fine silks, costly laces, and glittering jewels, and which, from a sumptuously spread supper table, complacently tells the shivering and starving crowd outside-'Go awhile: you shall have the crumbs and cheese parings of our meal." It was a benevolence of this sort that prompted the thoughtless Marie Antoinette to ask why her people could not eat cake when they were famishing for want of bread, and that in a period of similar distress suggested to the enlarged and philasthropic mind of England's premier dake the substitution of curry powder for the main element of the popular food. No! soup kitchens, concerts and balls -whether the staple of adornment of the latter be silk, called or linsey woolsey-or charitable subscriptions, liberally headed by the Corporation, will go but a short way towards relieving the pressure of the present crisis. The influence of their proceeds upon the condition of our poor may be likened to that of so many drops of water upon the

great body of the ocean. Still less will the remedies suggested at the mass meetings of the distressed operatives themselves bring about any alleviation of their sufferings. Scarcely one of the ideas thrown out by the speakers at these as emblages has had a practical object or bearing. They demand relief as a right, and not as a favor; and not content with enunciating a principle sufficiently broad in its application, the visionaries who get up these meetings call for an equal division of property amongst the masses. Do they require to be told that those who have acquired property have accumulated it by their own energy and prudence, and that in a country like this, where there are no pristogratic or artificial barriers to a man's progress, the absence of wealth but too frequently attests the absence of the qualities necessary to its attainment? All such absurd theories can, therefore, only have the effect of recoiling with dis-

grace upon their propounders. The truth is, we are now suffering from the pe riodical pressure of one of those cycles of expan sion and contraction which must always affect us more or less severely as long as the monetary system of the United States continues on its present basis. Individual efforts can therefore furnish no cure for its evils. The only comprehensive and practical remedy toat occurs to us, is for the Corporation to vote a large appropriation for the opening of all the streets and avenues, as far as Harlem, which are laid out in the city maps, and also for the construction of stone docks and piers on the North river, from the Battery to Canal street. The opening of these new streets and avenues would neocssarily lead to the excavation of vast masses of granite, which would form the best possible material for the construction of docks. This project, which some twenty years since was pictured forth in magnificent colors, is now

the city will necessitate the execution of these Works within the next quarter of a century, or perhaps less. As it is, the proposed piers wid docks are daily becoming more essential for the requirements of our commercial shipping. In the next there are so many persons out of employment that labor can now be had at a less cost than it probably will at any fature period; added to which consideration, it has become a question vitally affecting the peace of the community, how we are to provide work for all these idle hands. Viewed, therefore, in the light both of policy and necessity, we know no measures which recommend themselves so strongly to the attention of the public as those that we have suggested. Five or ten millions laid out in this way, will, to say the least of it, be as usefully and profitably employed as the twelve or fifteen millions expended on the Crotan

THE KNOW NOTHINGS AND TEMPERANCE

Laws,--We are persuaded that nearly all of the misery and crime which have been caused in this country by rum can be traced to the manner in which political affairs have been directed by the men who have so long raled primary meetings and nominating conventions. These meetings have been held in grog shops, packed with rum delegates; business has been transacted in e sea of rum, and the power of grog has carried, not only the nominations, but the elections also. Thus, the drunken rowdies and loafers that abound in every city have held in their hands the fate of the city, the State, and, sometimes, the nation-Rum being thus acknowledged as a power in the State, it has been allowed the highest place, and that candidate who was willing to pay for the largest quantity of grog had the best chance for a nomination in this part of the country. All the nominations have heretofore been controlled by these drunken rowdies, who have long disgraced the old parties. Hence the demoralization of every department of the government, and the conviction upon every man's mind that a radical reform is needed in our political affairs

The Know Nothing order is the sign of the first movement against these rum hole conventions and grog shop politicians. It is the natural effect of popular indignation against the corruption of the old parties, as displayed in the nominating conventions and primary meetings. The Know Nothing councils are composed of quiet, sober, temperance men. They do not meet in rum shops-grog forms no element in their successes, and they do not elevate drunken rowdies to the highest offices in the gift of the people. The movement is, therefore, strictly a temperance one. This is one of the most beautiful features of the order. If it possessed no other merit than this, every sober temperance man, every good citizen and every wise one, should join it without delay. It possesses in this principle the foundation of that reform which we have so long needed. If the Know Nothing party retains this great moral power, neither the rum politicians nor the grog shops can stand against it; and if it should be successful in all the States in the next general elections, there will be no necessity for the enactment of temperance laws of doubtful constitutionality. There will be no necessity for calling upon the Legislature to enact laws to make men temperate, or, in fact, to enact any sumptuary law.

The Know Nothings are quiet, sensible men, who have come out from the old parties, discarded all their tricks and humbugs, and put in nomination men of their own stamp, who have been elevated to the highest positions in the State, city and country. We care nothing for temperance legislation if this practical temperance party succeeds in carrying the next

FERNANDO WOOD, THE NAPOLBON OF MUD.-We trust that our new Mayor will give the lie to the covert sarcasm of the proverb, that "new brooms sweep clean:" that is to say, that he will not relax in his off rts when his broom to, good people, until we have done; be patient grows old. Thus far he is wielding it most vigorously, as may be seen by the vigilant supervision that he has established over the street contractors, and its results are beginning to tell in the improved condition of the streets, respecting which complaints have been sent in. Mayor Wood bas undertaken an arduous task in seeking to keep the city sebordicates to the strict letter of their duties. He will encounter much il will and no small amount of calumay in the discharge of it; but if he will only adhere to the principles laid down in his excellent inaugural, he will meet with the approval and support of all whose good opinions are worth having. The skulking beads of departments who have hitherto deemed themselves irresponsible to any authority save their own pleasure. will, no doubt, throw every sort of obstacle and annoyance in his way; but the voice of the poople will carry him through if he only shows an honest determination to persevere in his reforms. Go ahead, therefore, Mayor Wood, and whilst we think of it, give us a cast of your broom in our quarter. We have been wading to our office through four inches of mad for the last fortnight.

THE HARD TIMES AND THE BANKS .- The newspapers are basily engaged in proposing remadies for the hard times, and some propose the establishment of a great national bank, with a capital of five hundred millions, to absorb all the State banks and incorporated institutions of the same kind. This is simply a revival of the old national bank project which agitated the country twelve or fifteen years ago, and was set aside in a very decisive manner. The present financial system of the country, with its banks, bonds, State credits, and every branch of the credit system, is an expedient one, and contains the secret of the prosperity of the country, and its rapid material develope ment and power. That the present system has faults is undoubtedly true, but it is the best that can be devised. A national bank would centralize the financial system, and thus extinguish the very feature in the present system which has been found so beneficial—the rivalry between moneyed institutions-and also estab lish a financial despotism foreign to the character of our institutions.

GOVERNOR CLARK AND THE SPOILS-TREASON IN THE CAMP. - Mutiny, "open treachery," has broken out among the whig supporters of Gov. Clark. The Albany Register confesses it, deplores it, and protests against it at a terrible rate. There has been nothing like justice considered in the division of the spoils. Outsiders, hangers-on, camp followers and Jeremy Diddlers have got the lion's share. The silvegrays are evidently concled out, though they more more cory or convenion than to was then, persist in the declaration that they aread in

Chark's election. These are bad symptoms for the beginning; very bad, indeed, considering that the re-election of W. H. Seward to the Senate has yet to be achieved. We very much fear that Thurlow Weed has been overdoing his revenge against the whig conservatives in the distribution of the plunder. Is Seward so perfectly safe that even good whigs can be thrown overboard with impunity? We shall see. Gov. Clark has commenced the weeding out of his party with an unmistakeable design of reducing it to the Seward abolition coalition platform. We are anxious to see the test applied upon the election of a Senator. Delay is dangerous. There is mutiny in the camp.

THE MAYOR VERSUS THE COMPTROLLER AND THE CORPORATION COUNSEL .- The Mayor has already refused to sign some warrants which have received the signature of the Comptroller, and all that are not accompanied by a specification of the items. It has been the custom for the Mayor heretofore simply to put his name to them without questioning the legality of the claim, but Mr. Wood has announced his determination to examine all the accompanying papers before he will consent to sign the war-A few days ago a warrant for over fifteen

thousand dollars, bearing the signature of the Comptroller, was presented to him, but he refused to endorse it, on the ground that some of the "items" were exorbitant. Among these was one amounting to eight hundred dollars. while the services performed were not worth perhaps one twentieth of the sum. Yet the legality of this claim was admitted by Mr. Dillon, the Counsel to the Corporation, who has already placed himself in an attitude of hostility to the work of reform commenced by the Mayor. Let Mr. Wood persevere, however; he will have the people in his favor, and if Mr. Dillon still persists in his opposition, let the matter be tested before the courts. It is time that this peculation should be put a stop to, and those who in this contest take the side of the dishonest and currupt should suffer with them.

### THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

SICKLES' DESPATCHES—THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—JOHN BULL ERISTLING UP AGAINST MR. PIERCE—THE SPANISH GOVERN-MENT AND SOULE—A CRISIS—MORE OF THE BUCHAN-AN PLOT FOR THE PRESIDENCY, ETC.

I have just been informed that the despatches brought from London, by Mr. Daniel E. Sickles, to the Department of State, are of a highly important, and of a somewhat quarrelsome character, in what quarrelsome character, in reference to our rela-tions, not only with Spain, but with England. The English matter exhibits a startling discrepancy between the despatches from Buchanan to Marcy touching the Greytown outrage and the defiant argument of Mr. Pierce in his annual message, in defence of that lawless transac-

I understand that the British government has taken strong exceptions to that part of the President's message in which he treats of the Greytown bombardment. The subject was supposed to have been settled by Mr. Bu-chanan, in accordance with instructions received from Washington; the government, that is Marcy, binding Itself to the payment of losses to British subjects who were injured by the assault. The unexpected blast from the President has re-opered the subject with additional feeling on the part of England. In this we have a fair sample of the Pierce diplomacy—the State Department issuing its orders to an American representative, which are acted upon, and the President of the United States assailing them in an official paper. Can it be wondered at that foreign ministers at Washington should encouner difficulties of an unusual character when acting

It is said that the representative of a great European Power (France) suggested to his government the policy of suffering to lie over several questions of importance, from the difficulties attending their settlement, in the President and Secretary of State thinking and acting differently upon them.

The winding up of this administration will not only be a relief to this suffering country, but to all the Cabinets of Europe, who are made to feel the necessity of having a reliable government to treat with. Cushing and Forney are more eagerly counselled with by foreign diplomats than the Secretary of State himself. Here we set an example to civilized Europe, in the abuse and corrup tion of power attenting emmeace in an American Cabi-net. One of the results of this state of things is to be found in the re-opening of the Greytown difficulties. Mr. Marcy pleads necessity, and promises payment for the act; Mr. President atters defiance, and refuses any pecunlary consideration. Just treatment, and judicious

boldness of our executive.

The Spanish government, through its minister here has placed before the President the benefits that would likely accrue by a change of our representative at Madrid. The subject was introduced with much d cacy, and the President was apprised of the desire, on the part of Spain, for an amicable and early settlement of existing difficulties, which could not with reason be xpected under Mr. Soule's management.

a war with Russia. This, in part, is explanation for the

England, it will be borne in mind, is engaged in

President Pierce at once came to the resone of his minister. Mr. Sould's official conduct had merited and received the approbation of his government, and there was nothing to warrant a recall, or to cause a change He would further remark, that Spain would find her interest in a prompt adjustment of American claim which had too long remained neclocted. He gave this assurance in all hindness, but at the same time with a becoming firmness and resolution as magistrate of the American Union. this movement of the Spanish Minister, it is said,

eas battened by the announcement in your paper some days since, of a message being in preparation by the President, upon the Cuba and other questions. It was expected to delay, if not entirely to do away, the seeming necessity for any such message. This paper, I am con-idently assured, would before this have been sent to Congress, but it appears that important despatches, brought by Mr. Sickles, have created a necessity for rewriting it in a great measure. The English Minister has also expressed to Secretary Marcy a hope for a further forbearance on the part of the United States with Spain, as she is under a new government, and out fering from the bad effects of past administrations I can state positively that our affairs with Spain are

in a very critical condition-a fact that before long you will be made to realize in full.

Your Collector will shortly receive instructions not to appoint any Burbanan man to office. President Pierca is at last becoming sensible of the movements making throughout the country in fevor of Buchanan as his successor. He expresses a readiness to support Marcy, in the event of his failing to get a re-nomination; but Buchanan is wholly out of the question with him. Preparations for the next campaign are already under

way. How can Cushing retain his place in the Cabine. when in warm support of a man who is pronounced by the President as his personal and political enemy? How car Forney retain his influence with the President, while se cretly and openly urging the claims of Buchanan' With merable men these questions would a lmit of no heri tancy as to the character of the answer, and surel Cushing and Forney " are honorable men, and, being such, will see the prepriety of freeing the President from the performance of a disagreeable duty, which ha may find himself under a necessity to execute before lopg, if the hint here given is not attended to.

#### INJUNCTION BY THE SUPREME COURT. WRSHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1855.

Last week C. H. McCermick applied to the Suprema Court for an injunction to restrain J. Manning & Co., of Illinois, from manufacturing reaping machines, which was opposed by the defendants on the ground of the in ience of making out a case so far from home, an they made a formal application to the Court to have the case tried at the Illinois Circuit Court in June next which application was granted, the defendants being rethe territor of a court of the planter court

Severe Gale at Dunklick.

DUNKIEK, Jan. 7, 1855. A terrific gale prevailed here during all the day yesterday, and lasted until midnight. Several temporary and unfinished buildings were blown down, the passenger depot of the New York and Eric railroad, the depot of the Lake Shore road, and the new shop owned by the Dunkirk Locomotive Company were all partly unroofed.

Markets.

Cotton.—The demand for cotton during the past week has been steady, with moderate sales, at free clar prices. Wool.—The market is more active at unchanged prices. Sales, 54,300 lbs. Printing cloths.—Sales, 14,800 lbs.

Obituary.

MADAME SILVIE DE GRASSE ALEXANDRINE DE PAU. Madame De Pau died on the 5th inst., in the eighty-second year of her age, at her residence, No. 2 De Pau tow. Her funeral, which took place at two o'clock in the afternoon, was attended by her numerous relatives and a large number of friends. The ceremo-nies were celebrated in St. Anne's Church, Eighth street, by the Rev. Dr. Forbes, who pronounced a glowing eulogy on the character of the deceased. In accord ance with the rites of the Catholic church, of which been a devoted member, the sacrament of the Mass was celebrated in addition to the usual prayers for the dead. At the conclusion of these ceremonies, the remains were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, and there deposited beside those of her husband, who died in the year 1835, in the sixty-third year of his age. On the coffin was the following inscription -

Shive De Grasse Alexandeine De Pau, Born to Paris, 1772. Died in New York, January 5, 1855.

Madame De Pau was the youngest of the six daughters of Count De Grasse, whose effective service in the war for our national independence should never cease to be regarded with the most grateful feelings. The Count commanded the French fleet, but independent of this he con tributed one hundred thousand dollars, which he ob-tained from the sale of his patrimonial estate of Tilly, towards the maintenance of the cause in which he had enlisted. The De Grasse family were among the oldest and most aristocratic in France, tracing their pedigreeas far back as the eighth century, and were allowed privileges at court which were enjoyed by few, if any, of the French nobility. The Count himself was permitted to enter the presence of royalty with his head covered, and had the feur de lis among his armorial bearings.

The Count De Grasse arrived at a most opportune mo ment during our revolutionary struggle. He sailed from France about the end of March, 1781, with a powerful fleet, consisting of twenty-six ships of the line, and followed by an immense convoy of two or three hundred merchantmen. After a most successful series of manœuvres, in which he several times outwitted the English admirals Rodney and Hood, he blocked up James and York rivers so as to cut off Cornwallis' retreat, and landed three thousand French troops, which oined those under the command of Lafayette, increasing the French force to seven thousand. We need not recapitulate what followed, as it is known to every one acquainted with the history of our Revolution. As a return for the signal service which he had rendered, and the active part he took in the war, the Count De Grasse was presented with four pieces of brass cannon, with their caisson, &c. He was also rewarded by his sove reign, Louis XVI., who conferred upon him several titles, as a mark of his favor, for the successful manner in which he performed the important mission upon

which he had been sent to this country.

During the Revolution of 1789, which led to the almost total extinction of the French aristocracy, the De Grasse family were forced to fly from Paris to escape the fate which threatened all of noble birth. Madame De Pau was secreted in a barrel, and in this concealment eluded the search, which was nover relaxed during the reign of terror, for every one of noble birth. While in Paris she saw the head of the Princess de Lamballe, carried on the point of a pole after her execution at the guillotice. In company with her three sisters, Madame be Pau, who was at that time unmarried, escaped from Paris to Havre, where they embarked for the United States. On their arrival at Boston they were received with marked distinction by General Derby, and General Hamilton and Aaron Burr used their influence with Congress in obtaining for them a pension of one thou-

sand dollars a year each, for four years.

After a brief residence in Boston, Madame De Pau went to Charleston, where she married Mr. De Pau, also a native of France, but who had long been a resident of that city. Mr. De Pau had, by his mercantile abilities, accumulated a large fortune, and was the first to estab lish a line of packets between New York and Havre.

After the death of her husband, Madame de Pau con tinued to reside in this city, and up to the day of her death continued to wear the widow's mourning dress. She was noted in private for her numerous and unostentatious acts of charity, and was beloved by a large circle of friends. The unique and handsome block of build ings which she erected some years ago, in Bleecker street and which bear her name, is only a portion of a fortune of some four or five handred thousand dollars which she has bequeathed to her children. She has left four daughters and one son, another having died last July, in Phil. adelphia, in the fifty fifth year of his age. The following are the names of the surviving children -- Mrs. T. O Fowler, Mrs. Samuel W. Fox, Mrs. H. W. Livingston, Mrs. Mortimer Livingston, Mrs. Washington Costar, and

## The Battle of New Orleans.

It has been the custom heretofore, for the Veterans of the War of 1812 to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans in the various cities throughout the Union, but this year they have departed from it, and they will hold a grand convention to-day, in commence ration of that great event, in Washington. A delegation from the Veterans in this city, left or

Saturday morning for Washington, where they will meet delegations from Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and the other principal cities. After the organization of the convention, which will take place immediately on the arrival of the veterans, a procession will be formed, and marching along Pennsylvania avenue to the Executive mansion, will visit the President. The Veterags will be accompanied by the following military companies, so

cieties. &c.

President's Mounted Guards, Capt. Pock; Washington Light Infantry, Capt. Carrington; National Grays, Capt. Towers: Montgomery Guards, Capt. Key; National Guards, Capt. Tait; Scott Guards, Capt. Jameson; Union Guards, Capt. Patric Foot Guards, Capt. Reces. Boose Riffement, Capt. Bright; German Yagers, Gapt. Schwartzman; American Riffemen, Capt. Emith; Marion Rinemen, Capt. Schwartzman; American Riffemen, Capt. Smith; Marion Rinemen, Capt. Schwartzman; American Riffemen, Capt. S

Shekel.

The Washington National Monument Society.
Chief Marshal and Aids. Chief Marshal and Aids.
Committee of Arrangements
President and Officers of the Convention.
Ecidiers of the War of 1812.
American flag and music in the centre of the line.

The convention is to be held in the First Presbyterian church, the paster of which (Mr. Sunderland) will open the proceedings with prayer. After the procession, the members take dinner, and at five o'clock will re-assemble for the transaction of business. The principal object for which this convention has been called is to furthers, the claims of the Veterans to one hundred and sixty acres of land in return for the services which they ren dered in the war of 1812. A bill has been already introduced in Congress by Mr. Brodhead in favor of these c'aims, but it is intended also to include all who fought in the Indian wars and the children of the soldiers of the Revolution, excluding only the Mexican volunteers Should this bill pass it will require at least one hundred before all the claimants are satisfied.

In this city the victory of New Orleans will be cale brated in the usual style at Tammany Hall, by the so lety of Tammany or Columbian Order

## Williamsburg News.

Tim For.—Collision.—In consequence of the dense log availing on the East river yesterday, the trips on the Peck slip ferry were discontinued from 4 A. M. to 5 P. M. About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the ferry boat Onelasks, while endeavoring to enter the Grand street ferry slip, ran into a ship lying at the dock with great force. The ladies' cat in was store in, and the boat was , considerably damaged, but no one was injured. BENESTY FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL -The use of the Equestrian Institute, 61 South Fourth street, together

with a fine stud of horses, has been generously tendered, for the benefit of the Industrial School by the proprietors, Messrs. Wooden & Co. The festival is to take place Wednesday evening next, and will afford a fine opportunity for young ladies and gents to display their skill in horsemanship, and at the same time assist in a charitable enterprise. The bullling and ring will be

I frenhmente wall be served up.